

The Miner.

THE GOLDEN SIDE

There is many a rest in the road of life,
If we would only stop to take it;
And many a home from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it!
To the sunny south that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust no'er falters,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon pierce through
When the ominous clouds are lifted!
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoard of treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are ready and willing,
Than to snare the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives together,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

THE GENTLENESS OF CHRIST.—Gentleness is that quiet influence which, like perfumed flame from an alabaster lamp, fills many a home with light and warmth and fragrance all together. It is the carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, deadens many a creaking sound. It is the curtain which from many a beloved form wards off the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head and forgets half its misery, and to which death comes in a balmy dream. It is promptitude of sympathy. It is love in all its depth and all its delicacy. It is every melting thing included in that matchless grace, "the Gentleness of Christ."

A SHORT RULE TO MEASURE GRAIN.—An exchange says: "It is convenient to farmers and purchasers to have an easy and correct rule by which to measure corn in cribs. Here is one: Having leveled the corn in the crib, measure the length, breadth and depth, and multiply them together, and deduct from the product one fifth, and you have the number of bushels in the ear; for shelled corn take one-half. To be strictly correct, add half a bushel for every hundred. Persons who are fond of cyphering can test the correctness of this rule by taking 1,878 solid inches for a foot, and 2,150 in a bushel, and see that the latter is nearly one-fifth larger than the former."

ROUGH ON POLLARD.—Gen. D. H. Hill says of Pollard, the Southern Historian: "There was not a drummer boy or colored servant in Lee's army who had not a more accurate knowledge of the battles of the late war than the bomb-proof penny a liner who set himself up as their chronicler."

"GENTLEMEN," said a candidate in the far West, after having given his sentiments on the "Constitution," the Monroe Doctrine, and such like topics—"gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments gentlemen, of a honest man—aye, a honest politician—but, gentlemen and fellow citizens, if they don't suit you they can be altered."

A METHOD of sewing boots and shoes with copper wire instead of the common thread has been patented, the advantage being that at a very small increase in expense the strength and durability of the work are much improved.

HOMER is supposed to have been the first to notice the Grecian bend in the following lines from the text book of the class:
"Lo, here the wretched Agamemnon stands,
The unhappy general of the Grecian bands,
Whom Jove decrees with daily cares to bend."

MEMORY presides over the past; action presides over the present. The first lives in a rich temple hung with glorious trophies, and lined with tombs; the other has no shrine but duty, and it walks the earth like a spirit.—R. Marvel.

"WILLIAM, thee knows I never call anybody names, but, William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me and say, 'Joshua, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in all Philadelphia, I would come to thee and put my hand on thy shoulder and say to thee, 'William, the Mayor wants to see thee.'"

HUNSMUT, the Virginia Radical, calls the Freedmen's Bureau a "political curse—the most powerful engine of political trickery that has been known in the world since God made Adam."

THE New York Tribune estimates that not less than two hundred thousand persons are now residing in that city who have no work, no real homes, and no means which ensure them a livelihood.

ONE year's business of the Union Pacific Railroad (the report is made up at Cheyenne) figures up 71,280,655 pounds of freight, on which the sum of \$1,360,000 was paid. Express and Government freight not included. Amount received for tickets, \$334,000.

THE "best illustrated paper" out—A green-back.

CHICAGO complacently announces that Omaha, Nebraska, is one of its suburbs.

A MEMBER of the Nevada Legislature has introduced a bill to establish the financial transactions of that State upon a coin basis.

THE State of California owes over three and a half million dollars, and her cities and counties owe over nine million dollars.

A Sketch of Bombay—Street Scenes.

"Carleton," the lively correspondent of the Boston Journal, is writing some interesting letters from India. We quote below from one of them:

Would that the farmers of New England, who, about these days, are driving their teams afield, could see how the Hindoos manage their oxen. Think of a pair of lean, lank kine, with horns eighteen inches long sticking straight up into the air, with a great hump on the back—over the shoulders a straight piece of round wood—a limb of a tree six inches in diameter for a yoke, four pins, each about ten inches long, driven through the yoke to keep it in place on the necks of the animals; ropes instead of bows—not lashed to the horns but tied round the necks; a cord in the nostril of each ox, with reins attached; a two-wheeled cart, with four seats, the driver sitting in front bare-headed, bare-footed, bare-armed, bare-legged, hardly dressed in every respect—one bit of rag about his loins; three Hindoo passengers, as bare of clothing as himself, the oxen upon the trot or canter, and dusky Jehu handling the reins adroitly, turning sharp corners, picking his way through the crowd as easily and quickly as the hackmen of our city can thread their course on Washington street.

The peninsula is wider here, and we soon reach the suburbs, where the Europeans and Parsees and rich native merchants live. We find broad avenues, as smooth as the sea beach, shaded by tropical trees in great variety. We pass stately palaces surrounded by spacious gardens. We look up the long gravelled walks and behold flowers of every hue—exotics of the temperate zone mingled with the flora of the tropics—oleanders, magnolias, verbenas, roses, azalias, petunias, tiger-lilies—the entire flora of our green-houses blooming in the open air; vines and creepers, clematis and jessamine climbing the walls, overrunning summer houses; trees, wholly unlike those which we are accustomed to see—no elms, no maples, no oaks, but the tall and slender palm, the palmyra, the coconut with their green plumes gracefully moving in the breeze, the banyan, a forest in itself, sending its new trunks down into the generous earth and spreading its branches far and wide, thickly throwing out its leaves, making a delightful shade; the India rubber tree, the teak, the fig, the mango. The Parsee, as far as in him lies, makes his earthly home a Paradise. His palace is large and lofty. He has wide halls, deep verandas and passages ways running in all directions, so that, let the breeze come from the sea or the mountains, from the North or the South, it may sweep through his halls. The Parsees are the Yankees of the East—the business men who know the knack of making money. In another letter I shall have something more to say about them. They surpass the English in the elegance of their residences. Getting beyond the palaces and villas we come to the plains, reaching northward and eastward, bounded in the dim distance by mountains.

In approaching the city from the sea, or looking down upon it from the hotel, we see few spires, towers and domes of churches, temples or public buildings, but a long reach of tiled roofs, wide streets, open lots, patches of green foliage with but few objects to attract special attention.

I took an early walk before the sun was up this morning and saw some queer scenes in the streets. The people were just rising—hundreds of them from the ground in front of their shops—men, women and children, where they had made their beds for the night. Some were still asleep, and I came near disturbing the slumbers of a young man as I turned a corner by falling over him. It does not take a Hindoo long to dress, especially when his only garment is a strip of cloth around the loins. The children like those in many American homes, wear up bright and early making mud pies. I noticed that they were not dressed quite well enough to make their appearance at a Sunday School. In the country where the father and mother make a strip of cloth the size of a dish-wiper serve for a full dress, it is not in the nature of things that their offspring should appear in a coat, jacket and pants, or crinoline, and trails like those which some young ladies of Boston use for sweeping the streets. The costumes of the maidens of the West, especially the ball-room dresses, have longer skirts, and are perhaps not quite so low in the neck as the costumes worn by their sisters in India, but in the matter of jewelry the dark featured ladies of this country can beat them all hollow.

Take a look at this black-haired creature fondling a little ebony imp, the likeness of herself in a doorway as we pass, a gold chain about her neck, gold charms of the size of a ten dollar gold piece dangling from it, three silver bracelets on each wrist, an armlet of silver on each arm above the elbow, so many rings on her fingers that you cannot count them, anklets, huge and massive, upon each ankle, tassets of the same metal on her great toes; six gold rings with little bells attached in each ear; a gold brooch with a long pin thrust through the left nostril! Can any fair maiden in America exhibit so much jewelry? See how the fond mother has lavished her fortune, regardless of expense, upon the darling in her arms—rings on its toes, on its ankles; a silver chain clasping each of its chubby legs above the knee, a larger chain of elaborate workmanship girdling the loins, with charms and little silver bells attached, rings on its fingers, bracelets on its arms, another chain clasping the neck, rings in its ears, a jewel in its nose! Quite a display for a young girl who has not got round to her first birthday anniversary.

The question is solved as to what becomes of the silver. India absorbs it. A love of jewelry is characteristic of men as well as women in India. The men wear bracelets and nose-rings. The population of the country is nearly one hundred and ninety millions, and it may be set down that each individual has upon an average four or five rings, bracelets or chains, usually of silver. There are at least ten hundred million ornaments among the natives, but no estimate can be made of their value. Through all ages India has swallowed up silver, and the absorption is as great to-day as ever. The coin of the country is wholly silver—rupees or half dollars. The native does not like a gold currency. Attempts have been made to introduce it, but without success.

Prescott Advertisements.

Arizona Stage Company.



Stages Leave La Paz every Saturday.
Leave Wickenburg every Thursday.
Semi-Weekly Mail regularly between La Paz and Prescott, via Wickenburg.

AGENTS:
J. GOLDWATER, La Paz.
W. K. FERRIS, Wickenburg.
ALLEN & WHITE, Prescott.
JAMES GRANT, Contractor and Proprietor.
Prescott, June 10, 1895.

Quartz Mountain Saw Mill.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of
All Kinds of Lumber,
for Building purposes, and for Mills and Mining.
Come with your money, and we will arrange the price according to the quality.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOTES, Agent.
Prescott, September 17, 1897.

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

At La Paz and Prescott.

DEALERS IN...

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Wines, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tinware, Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., &c., &c.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

West Side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, April 4, 1895.

Wickenburg.

John A. Goldwater, Hermann Mannasse.

MANNASSE & CO.,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Leave to inform the people of Wickenburg and vicinity that they have opened their new stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

In Gray & Co's Old Store, and will sell their goods as low as any other house in Central Arizona.
The public is respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
Wickenburg, October 12, 1895.

"MAGNOLIA"

BREWERY AND SALOON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT- fully informs the public and his old friends, that he is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, a superior quality of

Lager Beer.

In connection with the Brewery is a first-class Bar, which is always supplied with the best of LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
A. H. FREEMAN, Proprietor.
Wickenburg, March 13, 1895.

A. BARNETT,

WICKENBURG, ARIZONA,

DEALER IN...

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, &c.

Sells cheaper than any other merchant in Central Arizona.

Legal Advertisements.

SUMMONS—IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Third Judicial District, in and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, vs. ANSLER E. WELLS, defendant.—Order of publication.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, a copy of which accompanies this summons, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to procure a Decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between the above plaintiff, and you, the defendant, Anslar E. Wells, on the ground of wilful neglect, on the part of you, the defendant, to provide the common necessities of life, for the period of three years, and which is more clearly shown and set forth in the petition in said cause, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her petition, and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1895.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the county of Mohave, vs. Hardy, plaintiff, against C. E. Deimold, John O. Earl, T. B. Coddington, T. Scott Stewart, Charles Butler, J. W. Lee, J. M. Shawell, John Nightingale, and Charles L. Brown, defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the county of Mohave, and the complaint filed in said county of Mohave, in said district, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within forty days; or, if served out of this district, within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of thirty dollars and costs, lawful money of the United States, as balance due for hauling rock from the Southern Cross and Michigan mines, in said county of Mohave, said Territory, in the year 1895, or will soon lawfully appear in complaint—a copy of which is hereby attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you as prayed for in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the county of Mohave, this 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, A. D. 1898.

JAMES P. BULL, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of FRANCOIS POUGET, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in Wickenburg, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

JOSEPH KELLEY, Administrator.

By J. F. HARGRAVE, Attorney.

Prescott, November 30, 1895.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, in and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, vs. I. Q. Dickason, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Ann Dickason, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, a copy of which accompanies this summons, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this county; but, if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days; and if served out of the Territory, then within twenty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought praying for a Decree of Divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892 and now existing between said plaintiff and you, the defendant, Elizabeth Ann Dickason, on the ground of desertion and adultery on the part of you, the defendant. And also for the sole and exclusive control and custody of Alice Ada Dickason, only child and issue of said marriage between the plaintiff and you, the defendant.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint, as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his petition, and for costs and disbursements in this behalf expended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1895.

ED. W. WELLS, Clerk.

The Horrors of Dyspepsia

And the dismal train of disorders to which it leads, are averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive, or cured with astonishing celerity by its direct and genial operation upon the stomach, the liver and the nervous system.

The Shaking Martyrs

Of Fever and Ague, instead of being dosed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are promptly set upon their feet again, without danger of a relapse, by this prompt remedy for every kind of Intermittent. Taken as a safeguard against malaria, it renders an attack of Chills and Fever absolutely impossible.

If You Are Bilious,

There is nothing that touches the Liver, the seat of the malady, so quickly, and restores it so certainly to a perfectly healthy and regular condition as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If of a "bilious habit," the tendency of your system to that form of disease may be held in check for a lifetime by the occasional use of this harmless vegetable antidote.

After an Attack of Sickness,

When the animal powers are exhausted, the pulse weak, the mind depressed, and all the powers of vitality at a low ebb, there is no restorative comparable with the BITTERS. They renovate every organ, gently stimulate the circulation, improve the quality of the blood, clear the clouded brain, and impart to the trembling nerves stability and firmness. Sold by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous.

Fifteen Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

It stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scrofulic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the MIXER'S MEDICINE par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climate, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and invigorated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient, and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture, or extract in the world; they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Importers and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

JOHNSON'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

—OF THE—

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,

—AND THE—

GREAT COLORADO OF THE PACIFIC.

This work, by Judge CHARLES G. JOHNSON, of Arizona, is being issued from San Francisco, in numbers, to subscribers only. It is illustrated with Actual Photographs. It will be completed in Twenty-five Numbers, or less, and will make a large and handsome quarto volume. Price, \$5.00 a number.

Agents wanted in Arizona.
Address VINCENT RYAN & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Johnson J. Gibson, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Administrator of the above-named estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same to the undersigned at his residence in Prescott, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the first publication of this notice.

F. H. WUNDERLICH, Administrator.

By J. F. HARGRAVE, Attorney.

Prescott, November 28, 1895.

ARIZONA MINER

Book and Job Printing Office.

THE

Largest and Most Complete Establishment

...OF THE KIND...

IN THE TERRITORY.

THE MIXER'S office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietors are determined to execute all work with which they may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Address,

"ARIZONA MINER,"
PRESCOTT, A. T.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers wish their paper discontinued, publication may continue to send them until all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills and give notice to discontinue.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of any removal.
5. The Courts have decided, that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.